The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874. NO. 40.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1874.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, adopted by a vote of the people on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the TUESDAY next following the first Monday of November, 1874, being the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at which time the following officers are to be elected, viz:

TWO PERSONS for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder, Perry, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Huntingdon and Franklin, for the office of State Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS to represent said county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of High Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for said county.

In pursuance of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district at the School House adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the hou e of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, deceased, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the public School House, in the village of Franklinville, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the School House, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School House, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School House, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in the 7th and 26th districts, at the public school on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megaily, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at Centre Union School House.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and William Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public school house of Edward Littles, at M'Alory's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house about one-fourth of a mile north-west of Pleasant Grove.

24th district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house about one-fourth of a mile north-west of Pleasant Grove.

25th district, composed of the township of Porter, at the house of Jacob Hoover, in said township.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward, and east of the centre of Seventh street, composing the Second Ward, at the Council House, at No. 508 Washington street.

27th district, composing all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward, and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of Eleventh street to the line of Oneida township, constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter township formerly attached to the East Ward, at the office of James Simpson, No. 831 Mifflin street, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory lying north of the Third Ward of said borough constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public school house lately erected in said ward situate on Moore street.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West township, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peighal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to-wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley, thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the western summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; then south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Greene's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur on Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south 58 deg., east 898 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township, to corner of Penn township,; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey Mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, in the school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

38th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

39th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

40th district, composed of the borough of Marklesburg, at the main public school house in said borough.

The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts of the county shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

The 15th Section of Art. 8, of the Constitution, provides:

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board; commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in military services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

An act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

Election Proclamation.

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

By Section 1 of act of 30th of March, 1866, it is provided as follows:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The inspectors or other officers shall be sworn or affirmed to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election,

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

And add to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registery of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number in the list of voters. Any elector may write his name upon the ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by the officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and if there shall be no such minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be delivered out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn who did not appear to him to be duly qualified to act, or if any officer of election shall receive a ballot and deposit the same in the box without being duly sworn, or if any person not entitled to vote shall vote at any election, or shall vote more than once at the same election, or shall vote out of the district in which he may offer to vote, or if any person shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for withholding the same, or shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by any person aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence and intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, in any way whatever, said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use intimidation or threats for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of the district receiving his ballot, or shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and if there shall be no such minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be delivered out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn who did not appear to him to be duly qualified to act, or if any officer of election shall receive a ballot and deposit the same in the box without being duly sworn, or if any person not entitled to vote shall vote at any election, or shall vote more than once at the same election, or shall vote out of the district in which he may offer to vote, or if any person shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for withholding the same, or shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

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If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall thereby hinder or prevent the election, or any part of it, from being held at the proper place within the time fixed by law, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And also be subject to an action for damages by any person aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence and intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, in any way whatever, said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use intimidation or threats for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of the district receiving his ballot, or shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and if there shall be no such minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be delivered out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn who did not appear to him to be duly qualified to act, or if any officer of election shall receive a ballot and deposit the same in the box without being duly sworn, or if any person not entitled to vote shall vote at any election, or shall vote more than once at the same election, or shall vote out of the district in which he may offer to vote, or if any person shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for withholding the same, or who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 14, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmsted, of Potter.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.

Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.

Congress,
Gen. Langhorne Wister, of Perry.

Senate,
Col. Theodore McGowan, of Franklin co.

Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.

Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Tod.

County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.

Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.

County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.

Auditor,
Henry H. Swope, of Mapleton.

☞ The account of the Republican Mass Meeting will be found in another column. It was one of the best meetings we have attended for years.

☞ The Liquor League is moving every thing movable to secure the election of Wm. P. McNite to the Legislature. Temperance Democrats inform yourselves and act promptly.

☞ The JOURNAL of the 16th ult., was aimed at two badly wounded Congressmen, and they have both come down but not half as gracefully as Col. Crobkett's coon.

☞ A number of Democrats want to know where Speer and Petriken were during Stenger's meeting on last Friday night? It is said that the *Monitor* clique deserted Uncle George. The fusionists must be badly demoralized. What do you think of it, straight Democrats?

☞ John Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued an address to the unterrified, in which he talks glibly about corruption and other Democratic clap-trap. John knows all about corruption. He has been there himself. He is no doubt the right man in the right place.

The *Monitor* intimates that we have been guilty of the nefarious offense of lying about Mr. Speer. In fact, if we are not mistaken, it says as much in plain Anglo-Saxon, and without very much circumlocution either. Well, we admit that we were lying under a mistake, but Lord bless you boys, as soon as we discovered our error we made haste to take it all back.

☞ Some unscrupulous persons have started, in quarters where they suppose it will injure him, the story that Mr. Guyer, one of the Republican candidates for Assembly, will advocate the establishment of a new county out of parts of Huntingdon, Blair and Centre. We are authorized to say that it is a pure fabrication, without the slightest foundation in fact. Such falsehoods will injure only those who are base enough to coin and circulate them.

☞ The *Columbian and Democrat* is very anxious to learn why Col. Beath is called "General," and labors hard to show that he is not entitled to the appellation. It is only necessary to say that when he was elected Surveyor General the voters of Pennsylvania conferred the honors of the office. "Surveyor" is dropped and the more familiar "General" is used in speaking of or to him. Fursthay?

☞ There are some things that independent voters should know and bear in mind on election day. Under the new election law when a vote is challenged, the examination of the right of the person to vote must be made publicly and acted on by the election board. To do it with closed doors, as has been the case heretofore sometimes, is unlawful. Qualified citizens of the election district only have the right to challenge.

☞ The Congressional Conference, of the 18th Congressional District, after protracted sessions, last week nominated Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, for Congress. Mr. Blair is well known to almost our entire population. It is unnecessary for us to say that this is the best nomination that could have been made. Mr. Blair fills the Jeffersonian bill to a letter. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and he should be elected by at least 1,000 or 1,200 majority.

☞ The *Monitor*, last week, in a general way, denied the genuineness of the Barree letter of the 8th of September ult., which appeared in that paper, then under the management of J. S. Cornman, esq., This is very unfair. It imputes a dishonesty to Mr. Cornman that we are confident he could not be guilty of knowing the man as we do. Since then we have seen the manuscript, over the signature of the author, whose Democracy no one will doubt who knows him.

☞ The *Globe* tries to create the impression that Dr. Wm. P. McNite, Democratic candidate for Legislature, was not intoxicated while attending the Newport Congressional Conference. We say positively that he was and challenge the *Globe* to refute the charge. We are opposed to personalities in a campaign but Doctor McNite bid defiance to every sense of decency and propriety, and we are opposed to a man of this character being passed off as a temperate man. He having bid defiance to public sentiment, he must take the consequences of his indiscretion.—There is a clear majority of 1500 or 2000 voters in favor of temperance in this county and we mean to see that temperance men are not deceived.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

As a general rule it is not safe for Republicans to make up their minds as to the character of men on their ticket from what Democrats say of them. If you seek and desire to know the *truth* concerning a man's life and fitness for office, go and ask his neighbors, or those who have known him from his youth up, and what *they* tell you can be relied upon. Persons who are evidently in the interest of Henderson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, have been trying to deceive voters by telling them various untruthful and improbable stories in regard to the Republican candidate for Sheriff, Huston E. Crum.

Unable to find a spot or a blemish upon his life from boyhood until now, they have studiously sought to get rid of the force of the fact that he was a *brave soldier*, and did good service for his country in the hour of her peril, by telling the people that the story about his being in the army was all moonshine. In several places where this falsehood was put forth for circulation, some friend of Mr. Crum's, who happened to be present, and who knew it was false as it was base, and who did not approve of that style of electioneering, stepped forth, with true soldier promptness, and *nailed the lie*, and that was an end of it.

Republicans, and honest men in all parties, what think you of this kind of electioneering, and of the men who carry it on?

Other equally false stories have been set afloat, originating, no doubt, with the same wicked and dishonorable motive, to the effect that Mr. Crum was not a native of this county, but that he was born in some one of the Western States, and only came into this county a few years ago. As well known as Mr. Crum's father, and his father's family are in this county, and have been for years, it is a matter of the greatest wonder to us, how any sane man, or set of men, could have the "brazen effrontery" to give circulation to such a falsehood as this, especially with the hope and belief that it would benefit either their man Henderson or his cause.

All it could do, would be to brand every one concerned in it, as *utterly unworthy* of either the confidence or support of honest men.

To set these stories at rest, forever, in all unprejudiced minds, and with men who want to learn the *truth*, and, having learned it, want to be governed by it in their voting as well as in their living, it is only necessary to say that our candidate, H. E. Crum, is a son of Nicholas Crum, a well known, intelligent, and highly respected farmer, who resides near Paradise Furnace, Tod township, in this county. Mr. Crum has lived there for many years, where, by patient toil, and commendable energy, he has raised up and educated a large family of children who are now an honor to him. Our candidate was his second son. He remained on the farm, with his father, until he attained the age of 19 years, when, like scores of other noble-hearted young men all over the land, recognizing the superior claims which an imperilled country had upon him, he exchanged the peaceful life of a farmer for the exposed and dangerous life of a soldier. He enlisted in Co. D, 205th Reg. P. V., and remained in the service until the close of the war. The command to which he belonged took part in a number of engagements—among others Fort Steedman, Hatcher's Run, and the battles before Petersburg resulting in the final overthrow of Lee's army. In all these engagements Huston E. Crum took an active and honorable part. An older brother had gone into the service some time before, and side by side, as private soldiers, through the battle and the march, they followed the fortuues of the Union armies, until the war closed. Republicans, and voters in all parties, here you have a truthful statement, and any one who doubts it can easily be convinced.

With the facts before you, make up your minds how you will vote. As for us, we have long ago determined that, all other things being equal, our ballot shall ever be cast for the *faithful soldier*, rather than for the man who would rob thesoldier of his well-earned laurels, and prove unfaithful to his country in her hour of need.

GEN. ROBERT B. BEATH.

In the proceedings of the mass meeting, held in the Court House, on last Wednesday evening, we publish a report of the speech of the gentleman whose name heads this article. Gen. Beath took occasion to refer to some of the charges preferred against him by the editor of the *Globe* who is still smarting under the exposition of his crimes against the soldiers' orphans. It was not necessary to make any denial of these slanders in this community where the author of them is known, but there are portions of the State where the animus that prompted them is not so well understood, and some of these diatribes might be circulated to the detriment of General Beath, while, if properly understood, they would be spurned alike by the good men of all parties. No respectable politician, of any party, outside of two or three indiscreet and injudicious politicians in Huntingdon county, would accept the word or companionship of the *Globe* man under any circumstances. So that we are perfectly safe in saying that Gen. Beath will make thousands of votes, throughout the Commonwealth, by having taken up the case of the orphans and exposing the iniquities of Cassville. Gen. Beath has never hesitated to defend and aid, to the extent of his means, the orphans and the widows of his deceased comrades. The Grand Army made him its representative, and he shirked no responsibility. His action in this matter is indicative of the man. Earnest, conscientious and scrupulously exact, he stands out in strong contrast with the man who assails him. We hope all our readers will closely scrutinize his short address, and hand it to their neighbors, and then make up their minds to go to the polls and vindicate the man who has been so foully slandered.

☞ Col. McGowan, our candidate for Senator, spent several days in town last week and made a very favorable impression. We think he left equally impressed with our people. He makes friends wherever he goes.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Gen. Theodore McGowan, the gentleman whom the Conference placed in nomination for State Senator of this district, is one of the most prominent and accomplished citizens of Franklin county. The son of a respectable physician, he was born and brought up at Fayetteville, receiving an admirable preliminary education, and finally graduating at Princeton, taking the highest honors of his class.

After finishing his education, the necessities of his situation compelled him to engage in a pursuit that would be immediately remunerative, and he accepted a Professorship in an Institution in South Carolina, deferring, for the time, his cherished purpose of reading law. In this position he was serving, with success and distinction, when the angry little State uplifted its arm against the Union and precipitated the War of the Rebellion.—Mr. McGowan's loyalty being of the outspoken kind, there was no question as to his sympathies, and he was fortunate in making his escape from the rampant rebels, when exit seemed almost impossible. Getting safely to the North, he at once went into military service, served with distinction in the field, and subsequently occupied honorable and responsible positions in the Department at Washington.

At the close of the war he came home, and having, in the most praiseworthy manner, discharged the self-imposed obligations which hindered his acquirement of his chosen profession, he entered with zeal into the study of the law. Admitted to the bar, he soon won the confidence and esteem of the public, and he was elected District Attorney, the duties of which office he discharged with proverbial ability, discretion and fidelity. The reputation he acquired in that responsible office, and his pure personal character commended him to his constituents, and when Franklin county was called upon to suggest a candidate for the State Senate, she, with a strong feeling, turned to him. The Conference, respecting the claims of that county, and impressed by the worth of her candidate, offer him to the district as the coming State Senator.

We accept the nomination in good faith readily, although our first choice would have been the distinguished and excellent gentleman proposed by our own county. In conceding the candidate to Franklin, we do so in the hope that our populous and intelligent neighbor will prove herself true to her well-earned reputation, and will give a telling majority for her gallant son.

We assure our people that in the election of Gen. McGowan they will place in the Senate of the State a man in whom they will take just pride, and from whom they will receive nothing but honor. In all the qualifications of a legislator, in spotless character, in thorough and brilliant scholarship, in readiness and force of utterance, in industry and capacity for work, in affability and courtesy he will be the peer of any man in the Senate Chamber.

Gen. McGowan is no party politician, no man's man, no slave of cliques; but a square, positive personage, who will prove faithful to his party at large and its world-honored principles, acting at all times conscientiously and intelligently, and for the best interests of the State.

Believing that he will be an honest and honorable public servant, a credit to our district and to the Commonwealth, we call earnestly upon the voters of Huntingdon county to give General Theodore McGowan a hearty and active support.

A SIGNIFICANT QUESTION.

"By what authority am I asked to support the fusion ticket?"

This question was put by one Democrat to another last week, and it led to a colloquy which resulted in convincing both that there was no authority to authorize such a demand upon Democrats. "The Democratic Convention was not called to nominate a fusion ticket. It did not nominate such a ticket. It nominated one Assemblyman, and a Sheriff, and said nothing about the remaining candidates. It certainly did not pass any resolution recommending Democrats to support the Guss ticket, and it did not authorize the County Committee to do so. The Guss Convention didn't even recommend their squad to support Democrats in return for the help they want from us. Every Democrat, therefore, is free to do as he pleases, and if he prefers the regular Republican candidates to the Guss candidates there is nothing to prevent him from having his choice. Why haven't we as good a right to demand of Speer, and the *Monitor* editors, that they shall vote for Robinson or Guyer, as they have to demand of us that we shall vote for Mateer? They are better men, every way, than Mateer, and are honest enough to claim support openly as Republicans. Mateer wants to catch votes by this half-and-half arrangement, and if we were to elect him, if he didn't vote for Scott for Senator, he would vote for some other Republican. What good would that do the Democratic party? If we are to have a Republican Senator let us have him in our own county, and a man we know all about."

This was about the course of their reasoning, and we incline to think these two men expressed the sentiments of a great many Democrats in the county.

☞ If the Republican party had the selection of the men who run the Democratic machine, who doubts but that they would select just such political novices as Speer, John S. Miller, Petriken and McNeill? These young men are probably good enough to carry torches, distribute circulars, and perform other minor duties incident to a campaign, but they are certainly out of place as counsellors or leaders. Such men, with us, take the wall-chairs, look wise, but say nothing. They know their places, and so do we.

☞ Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, have sent us a pamphlet entitled "Pennsylvania Illustrated" that is a perfect thing of beauty. We are only sorry that in illustrating scenery along the Pennsylvania Railroad they failed to select any of the fine views in and about Huntingdon.

☞ Vote the whole ticket.

ANOTHER SHOT FROM "AN OLD DEMOCRAT."

Fusion and Demoralization.

BARREE TOWNSHIP, Oct. 12, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—*Dear Sir*:—While in Huntingdon attending the Fair last week, I heard a number of objections urged against the position assumed by me in the last issue of the JOURNAL, and I might say here that I was highly flattered with the numerous approvals that were uttered in my hearing. The Democrats of Huntingdon county are as intelligent a body of men as are to be found in the State, and they only want to understand the situation to do their duty in the premises. And if assurances go for anything they mean to do it this fall.

My object though in writing now is to answer one of the principal objections I heard used against my position. It is urged that my asking the Democrats in a body to vote for members of the Legislature in favor of the re-election of Hon. John Scott to the United States Senate, will do as much toward the demoralization of the Democratic party as fusion with the Woods men. I admit the force of this argument. But claim that the Democratic party is without an organization. The party is left to vote as each individual member pleases. It has only one candidate for Assembly while every voter can vote for two. This I look upon as the worst of demoralization. I am in favor of a Democratic ticket from top to bottom, and opposed to fusion. And I am opposed to voting for any man who becomes a party to fusion because he has become a party to the defeat of a straight ticket, and beyond this he becomes a tool in the hands of the Woods men to gratify their personal malice against Hon. John Scott. I hold that the Democratic party has nothing to gain from such a course, and that it has no right to become a party to such an ungenerous, unrighteous and treacherous a proceeding. Twice has the Republican party of this county aided us in electing a Democratic member of the Lower House of Congress because they felt like complimenting one of our Democratic fellow citizens, and it seems to me like the basest ingratitude for the Democratic party to enter into an alliance with a set of men who are actuated by the merest personal feeling that can be imagined to defeat a Republican candidate for the United States Senator from this county. One good turn deserves another. If the Republicans could twice elect a Congressman for us from this county, it is as little as the Democratic party can do to help them once to elect a United States Senator, especially when he is one of our distinguished fellow-citizens. Mr. Speer, as everybody knows, was elected by Republican votes on two occasions, and yet I have heard it said that he is doing his best to pull down the bridge that bore him safely over! Such conduct may be gratitude, but I cannot help exclaiming, from such, "good Lord deliver us!"

It appears to me that the Democrats who subscribe to this fusion business have lost all manhood. They are willing to give everything to their allies because they have the assurance to ask it. They are willing to vote for a ticket in the making of which they were not consulted in the least. Who has ever heard of such a fusion before? If I know anything about fusions they are the result of the joint action of the parties concerned. How different is the case here where the Woods men set up a ticket independently and then ask Democrats to support it. Any man who has any of the good old Jackson Democratic blood in his veins will spurn such an alliance as a thing of evil.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A call was posted for a Democratic meeting, in the Court House, on Friday evening last. Mr. Stenger, the Democratic candidate for Congress, "*and others*," were announced to address it. Mr. Stenger did address it, but "*others*" did not put in an appearance. Speer, Petriken, "*and others*" were conspicuous by their absence. The Chairman of the County Committee, with the aid of his lieutenants, Africa, Caldwell, Bailey, &c., had succeeded in collecting about the usual number of Democrats for a Court House meeting, and the Republicans, who went to hear Mr. Stenger, added to them, made a respectable audience for him to address. His speech was an arraignment of the Republican party for what it had done since the war. He declined to go back *to* the war, because we suppose that might have been troublesome to handle, as Speer had been a volunteer in defence of Stenger's town and had written a short history of his campaign, with which it is believed Stenger had made himself familiar. He also troubled some of the Bourbons by acknowledging the validity of all the Constitutional Amendments, which, of course, commits him to acknowledge the civil and political rights of the negro. While he failed to convince a single Republican of the soundness of his positions we have no doubt he satisfied his Democratic hearers that he has ability equal to Mr. Speer, and as they seemed gratified with his speech we are not inclined to disturb them in that feeling, as it is all the comfort they will get out of the campaign. Gen. Wister will represent this district in the next Congress.

☞ THE REPUBLIC, the new daily paper just issued by the New York Republican Newspaper Association, has found its way to our table. It is of the same size of the New York *World* and contains all the telegraphic and general news of the day. It is Republican and will extend a cordial support to the measures of the administration. It is published at $8 per annum. We wish it success.

☞ When the Local Option Law went into effect Dr. Wm. P. McNite said it was "the greatest calamity that ever befel Huntingdon county!" Tax-payers, under the Local Option Law your county expenses have been cut down twenty per cent. Do you want them increased by the repeal of the Law, if you do, vote for Dr. McNite, if not, vote for Messrs. Guyer and Robinson.

A WOODS MAN SPEAKS.

MR. EDITOR:—As you know, heretofore, I have been what is called a "Woods man," and have acted with that wing of the party. Last Fall that wing nominated a full county ticket, with Mr. David Dunn at the head of it for the Legislature, and the *Globe* called on all true Republicans throughout the county to support that ticket, as *it* was the *only* Republican ticket before the people. That paper declared in nearly every issue, through the campaign, that that ticket would be elected. The election came off, and the Democrats elected nearly all the county officers; then Guss, Woods & Co. said that was all they wanted—the election of the Democratic ticket. This was said and done too, as you well know, by men who then called themselves, and do yet claim to be, good Republicans—*original* Republicans.

Now these same men, Guss, Woods & Co., are getting up a *fusion* ticket with the Democracy. It is true, the *Globe* only publishes the Woods part of the fusion, but when the tickets are stricken off the game of *deception* will then be fully developed. Dr. McNite and Mateer will appear at the head of the same ticket. This little trick is done to deceive some Republicans. They know if they were to advocate, through the columns of the *Globe*, the election of this fusion ticket, that they would drive away from them many who they think now will or can be induced, by being kept in ignorance of their evident design, to vote for that ticket on the day of election. But I think the people understand the game, and by the time the votes are counted at the different polls, Messrs. Woods, Guss & Co. will discover that their attempted deception was visible before the election among the people.

A good Woods man heretofore said to me the other day: "Last fall I supported the Dunn ticket—it being advocated by the Huntingdon *Globe* as the only true, reliable and *Republican* ticket in the county, composed of entirely original Republicans—that all who belonged or would support that ticket were of the right stripe. Now I discover that this same Republican party that supported the Dunn ticket last fall is going to unite with the Democrats. The *Globe* said our wing was the original Republican party. Now, I would like to know how it comes that the genuine Republican party in this county must fuse and go to bed with the Democracy? Can you me, Mr. ———, what will be the character and color of the offspring of such amalgamation? I replied to Mr. M. that I could not tell, unless it would be half *free soil* and half *treason*, and the color—a mulatto!

Mr. M. said Guss, Woods & Co. would never draw him into the Democratic party—that he was a Republican, and such he intended to remain—that he had stood and swallowed Guss and Woodsism just as long as he intended. But such only the sentiment of a very great many of those who were hitherto acting with the Woods faction. It is mine emphatically. I can't be dragged into the Democratic camp by such "original" Republicans as Woods and Guss. The former is a personal enemy of Senator Scott, and he can't induce me to help him to abuse a man like Hon. John Scott. And Guss is also shamefully slandering and lying on Mr. Scott in almost every issue of the *Globe*, simply because Mr. Scott, as an Attorney of the Huntingdon bar, felt it his duty and his privilege to defend a citizen before the Court. For the life of me, Mr. Editor, I can't see how the subscribers of the *Globe* can stand the slang, slander and vulgarism of that sheet, week after week. It is absolutely unfit to be placed in the hands of a family where there are children. The editorials of the *Globe* evidenly have a vitiating and corrupting tendency, and must produce bad results among those, especially the young, who are the habitual readers of that paper. But I think a day of better things is fast approaching—the 3d day of November next will give the *Globe* and its adherents such a rebuke at the ballot box, that they will never be able to do any harm in the future, either morally or otherwise.

I was astonished when I discovered the *Globe* man undertook to abuse Rev. Geo. Guyer—a man—than whom there is no better in the county. And, Mr. Editor, I give it as my candid opinion that no better men have been before the people of this county for many years, for the Legislature, than Guyer and Robinson. Where will you find men of purer moral characters—of more honest and industrious habits—of sounder and better judgments—than Geo. Guyer and Henry C. Robinson? But, Mr. Editor, these men will vote for the re-election of Hon. John Scott for United States Senator—and that's the trouble with the *Globe* man.

Now it seems to me that it matters very little, judging from the general expression of the Republican press throughout the State, whether Guyer and Robinson are elected or not—that is, so far as their votes will be needed to secure Mr. Scott's re-election. His re-election seems to be now a foregone conclusion. So that if Guyer and Robinson are defeated, Mr. Scott will still be re elected. But George Guyer and H. C. Robinson will be elected on the *third* day of next November beyond a question.

A WOODS MAN.

CASS TWP. Oct. 12, 1874.

☞ Beath or M'Candless, which?—Will the people of Pennsylvania support, for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Col. Beath, who served with distinguished bravery through the war, and lost a leg in the service? or, will they vote for Gen. M'Candless, who, although a good soldier while in the army, left it after a comparatively short service, declaring that "the post of honor was a private station?" We put the question without comment.—But it is one which the people will answer at the polls—and we know what their answer will be.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

☞ During the dark and bloody days of the rebellion, when every loyal heart beat low at the thought of defeat, Dr. Wm. P. McNite, it is said, perambulated the county wearing the head of Liberty cut from a copper cent. Soldiers, you have a chance now to go for the copperhead.

ARE YOU REPUBLICANS?

If you are we ask you to consider several events that you know have occurred recently, before you take a step in support of the fusion ticket, which will rank you with the acknowledged opponents of the regular party organization.

First. The Convention of Guss' bolters, made up mostly of self-elected delegates, authorized the appointment of delegates to the Republican State Convention. Those delegates, if appointed, were conscious that they were bolters, and were afraid to run the risk of presenting themselves for admission to the State Convention, as they knew they would be rejected. The delegates having credentials from the regular Republican County Convention were admitted without contest and took part in nominating the ticket. The *Globe* puts up that ticket, with the exception of one candidate, against whom the editor has a personal grudge, thereby admitting the regularity of their nomination, and the unauthorized character of the Guss Convention delegates.

Second. The Guss Convention appointed Congressional Conferees. Those Conferees never appeared at the Conference to claim their seats. They thereby confessed their knowledge of the fate that would have awaited them. The Conferees of the regular Republican County Convention were admitted and participated in the nomination of Gen. Wister. The *Globe* now puts up Gen. Wister's name.

Third. Senatorial Conferees, appointed by the Guss Convention, failed to appear and claim their seats at the Senatorial Conference. The regular Conferees were admitted and sat in the Conference.

Could there be three more distinct and decided admissions, by these bolters, that they knew themselves to be outside the regular Republican organization? All who are true Republicans will be slow to follow them.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Just as the *Patriot* says, M'Candless and Beath both started out in Philadelphia as apprentices in machine shops, and both went into the army during the war. So far, so good. "M'Candless," says the *Patriot*, "served three years with such brilliant success in the Reserve Corps, that he was offered a Generalship," &c. In reply to this, the Scranton *Republican* observes truly, "That is all right—but why did not the *Patriot* keep right on and tell its readers that Col. M'Candless, in response to the tender of a General's commission, wrote an insulting letter to the Secretary of War declining such commission, on the ground that this had become a 'nigger war,' and consequently the post of honor was the private station. This was at the most critical period of the war. Had all the officers of the army assumed M'Candless' 'post of honor' at that time, the independence of the Southern confederacy would have been achieved, the Union dissolved, human slavery perpetuated. But there was a class of sterner patriots than M'Candless. They were men like Col. Beath, who went into the service to *save the Union*; who believed that any means were legitimate to accomplish that end, and who remained in the service until the Union *was* saved. M'Candless represented one class of soldiers; Beath quite a different class. M'Candless was a Union man provided slavery was not interfered with; Beath was a Union man *unconditionally*."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The *Monitor* borrows a sound maxim on which to base an editorial two weeks ago: "In Union there is Strength," but like all other maxims, unless it has a proper application, it becomes a laughable absurdity. And so it is in the *Monitor's* use of it. Uniting an ox and an ass does not import strength by any means, for the docile brute, usually so easily controlled by a single *Spear*, finding its strength sapped and wasted by the crazy freaks of its long eared companion, becomes stubborn and cross and soon without accomplishing any success they will both be encompassed by, and lost in the *Woods*.

New To-Day.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.

ORGANS and MELODEONS.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

54,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever attained the same popularity.

☞ Send for Price List.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct.14-1t.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described articles, now at the several stations, as designated, unless owners or consignees pay charges and remove the same on or before day of sale:

MOUNT UNION.

1 chicken coop	J. Drake
2 bdls spokes	J. S. Devore
1 small frame	J. M. Goodman
1 empty half bbl	R. Myers
1 bdl iron	D. Wharton

HUNTINGDON.

1 bale bags (20 lbs)	J. Guild
1 hay rake	J. W. Scott
5 reaper wheels and 1 wafer iron	P. M. Sechrist
1 bale bags (20 lbs)	A. Ulroy
1 grindstone	Seis & Bro
1 box drugs (40 lbs)	J. Frish
1 empty barrel	L. Riley
1 box butter	W. Match & Bro
1 ck stove, 1 w boil	
1 bdl pots, 1 t kettle	H. S. Wharton
7 pieces pipe	
1 pkg cigars	L. E. Edwards
1 box show case	N. Corbin
1 box mdse (95 lbs)	Stephen Shutt
1 can turpentine	No marks
1 empty carboy	do
4 window frames	do
2 wagon wheels	do
3 shovels	S. S. Shaffer
1 pc stove castings	No marks

PETERSBURG.

1 box mdse	Addison Frazier
1 box drugs	I. Stauber
1 piece casting	John Ross
1 piece moulding	H. P. Davis
1 bl s plates & grate	Thomas Scott
1 bdl brick & castings	R. M. Hewitt
1 box groceries	I. Stauffer

SPRUCE CREEK.

10 empty sugar bbls	G. T. Billock
1 box medicine	I. N. Smith
16 pieces pump tubing, 1 bdl cou'lg	Port Zentmyer
7 boxes bolts	Jas Roller & Co

JOHN REILLY, Supt. Transportation.
Oct 7, '74.-3t

New To-Day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain property, known as the "Barree Forge," with the lands and tenements thereto attached and belonging, situate in the townships of Porter and West, in the county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract of land, composed of four several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the township of Porter, and county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, beginning at a spruce, thence south twenty-nine degrees, west ninety-nine perches to a black oak; thence by land of William Wilson south twenty-four degrees, west sixty-two perches to a pine; thence south thirty-two perches to a chestnut oak; thence south forty-eight degrees, west thirty-six perches to a post; thence by David Caldwell's land south fifty-four degrees, east twenty-three perches to a post; thence south twelve degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a hickory; thence south nineteen degrees, east fifty-seven perches to a dogwood; thence south thirty-five degrees, west fifty-nine perches to a red oak; thence south twelve degrees, west one hundred and forty-five perches to a chestnut; thence south forty-eight degrees, west thirty-six perches to a white oak; thence south eighty degrees, east sixty-four perches to a pine; thence south seventeen degrees, west sixty-three perches to a white oak; thence south twelve degrees, west fifty-four perches to a birch; thence by Joseph Brown's land north sixty-one degrees, west two hundred and forty-four perches to a black oak; thence north seventy-eight degrees, west thirty-one perches to a white oak; thence by Manor land north six degrees, east one hundred and thirty-eight perches to a white oak; thence north seventeen degrees, east one hundred and ninety perches to a chestnut; thence north twelve degrees, east one hundred and eighty-two perches to a hemlock on the bank of said river; thence down the same, the several courses and distances thereof, seven hundred and thirty-seven perches to the place of beginning, containing ten hundred and eighty-seven acres, sixty-nine perches (1087 a. 69 p.) and allowance of six per cent. being composed of three original surveys in the names respectively of Ann Brown, Mary Brown, and Elizabeth Brown.

Also, all that certain tract of land, with the large frame mansion house, seventy tenement houses, barns, forge, furnace, grist mill, brick store room, dwellings and other buildings and improvements thereon erected, composed of twenty several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the townships of Porter and West, in the county and State aforesaid, beginning at a white oak on the bank of the Little Juniata river, thence north sixty-three degrees, west six perches to a white oak; thence south eighty-two degrees, east twenty-two perches to a white pine; thence south fifty-four degrees, east thirty perches to a hickory; thence south thirty-six degrees, east twenty-two perches to a stone; thence south twelve degrees, east thirty perches to a birch; thence south six degrees, east forty nine perches to a white pine; thence south fourteen degrees, west sixty-six perches to a hemlock; thence south thirty-two degrees, east twenty-nine perches to a spanish oak; thence south sixty-one degrees, east one hundred and nine perches to a hemlock; thence south sixty-four degrees, east twenty-five perches to a hemlock; thence south forty-two degrees, east twenty-one perches to a stone; thence south twenty-eight degrees, east 10 perches to a birch; thence south thirty-five degrees, east twenty perches to a chestnut; south fifty-five degrees, east twenty-two perches to a chestnut oak; north twenty degrees, east one hundred and ninety-one perches to a post; north twenty-three degrees, west two hundred and ninety-one perches to a post; thence by a survey in the name of Joseph Welsh north sixty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five perches to a gum; north forty-one degrees, east fifty-five perches to a birch; thence by a survey in the name of Margaret Speer north fifty and one-half degrees, east four hundred and seventy-five perches to a post; thence by a survey in the name of Allen Speer south fifty-two degrees forty minutes, east two hundred and thirty-two perches to a post; thence by same and surveys in the name of Otheriel Speer, Sarah McCracken and James McCracken north forty-five degrees, east seven hundred perches; thence by John Brewer's land south twenty degrees, east one hundred perches to a stone heap; thence by same and surveys in the name of Otheriel Speer, the same north twenty degrees, east four hundred and fifty-seven perches to a stone heap; thence by John Batten's land north twenty degrees, west one hundred and twenty-six perches to a post; thence by John Dannahan's land south fifty-eight degrees, east one hundred and fifty perches to a gum; thence south thirty-six perches to a birch; thence north fifteen degrees, west ninety-eight perches to a white oak; thence north fifty degrees, east one hundred and sixty perches to a white oak; thence by Thomas Hamilton's land north eleven degrees, west sixty perches to a white oak; thence north seventy-three degrees, east one hundred and ten and three-quarter perches to a post; thence north thirty-five degrees, west one hundred and thirty-seven perches to a post; thence by Esther Moore's land north sixty-four degrees, east two hundred and thirty and one-third perches to a post; thence south thirty degrees, east one hundred and twenty perches; thence by Philip Sickle's land south twenty-eight degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches to a white oak; thence by Alexander McConnell's land south fifty-eight degrees, west seventy-two perches to a dead chestnut; thence south sixty degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a chestnut; thence north forty-five perches to a chestnut oak; thence north seventy-two degrees, west two hundred and thirty-four perches to a chestnut oak; thence south one hundred and sixty perches to a hickory; thence south eighty-five degrees, west seventy-four perches to a spanish oak; thence north eighty degrees, west seventy-five perches to a chestnut oak; thence south forty-seven degrees, east sixty-three perches to a pine, and south seventy-five degrees, east one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing fourteen hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and fifty perches (1424 a. 150 p.) and allowance of six per cent. the same being composed of four original surveys, to wit: One in the name of Robert Erwin; one in the name of John Cope; one in the name of Andrew Cone and one in the name of Edward B. Dorsey.

Also, all that certain tract of land, composed of three several tracts of land, described together as one tract, as follows, to wit: Situate in the townships of Porter and Morris, in the county and State aforesaid, beginning at a white oak on the south bank of the Little Juniata river, thence by a survey in the name of William Eakins south seventy-nine degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a black oak; thence south thirty-eight degrees, west sixty-two perches to a hickory; thence south sixty-four degrees, east forty-nine perches to a chestnut oak; thence by Thomas Johnston's land south twenty-six degrees, west seventy-four perches to a chestnut oak; thence south southeast degrees, west thirty-six perches to a black oak; thence south eight degrees, west forty-four perches to an elm; thence south thirty-one degrees, west thirty-six perches to a spanish oak; thence south twelve degrees, west one hundred and fourteen perches to a post; thence by James Stewart's land north eighty-four degrees, west thirty-six perches to a white oak; thence south sixty degrees, east forty-five perches to a stone; thence by James Hunter's land north seventy-six degrees, west seventy-seven perches to a hickory; thence south twenty-seven degrees, west one hundred and fifty perches to a gum; thence south nine degrees, east seventy perches to a poplar; thence south fifty-six degrees, west one hundred and two perches to a chestnut; thence by a survey in the name of Hugh Cone north seventy-six degrees, west three hundred and nineteen perches to a post; thence north twenty-one degrees, east forty-eight perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-one degrees, west fifty-eight perches to a hickory on the bank of the little Juniata river; thence down said river the several courses and distances as follows: South eighty-one degrees, east forty perches to a black oak; thence north fifty-four degrees, east forty perches to a red oak; thence north two degrees, west forty perches to a hickory; thence north twenty degrees, west thirty-four perches to a hickory; thence north forty-four degrees, east eighteen perches to a hickory; thence north seventy degrees, east thirty perches to a hickory, thence north thirty-two degrees, east three hundred and fifty perches to a post; thence north thirty-nine degrees, east two hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post; thence down said river the two following courses and distances, to wit: South forty-seven degrees, east sixty-three perches to a pine, and south seventy-five degrees, east one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing fourteen hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and fifty perches (1424 a. 150 p.) and allowance of six per cent. the same being composed of four original surveys, to wit: One in the name of Robert Erwin; one in the name of John Cope; one in the name of Andrew Cone and one in the name of Edward B. Dorsey.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 14, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention---Home-made and Stolen.

Wild pigeons.

Chestnuts are ripe.

Stoves to the front.

Politicians are lively.

Oyster dealers are happy.

Now is the time to advertise.

Don't forget to pay the printer.

Everybody praises our Michigan fine cut.

George Friedley occupies his new residence.

Highwaymen are operating in Blair county.

Some people get rich by attending to their own business.

All lovers of a superior brand of cigars buy at the JOURNAL store.

Thomas & Bro., of the Huntingdon Pottery, have a very handsome wagon.

Mud! mud! by the acre last week! Fifth street was a regular mortar bed.

The coal mining business is very dull on Broad Top. Things look unfavorable.

Zach Yonter is building a brick ware house and stable in the rear of his residence.

The chap who carries off our exchanges will get a notice, one of these days, free of cost.

Tight-lacing is said to be coming into fashion again for the convenience of short-armed lovers.

An elegant pavement has been put down on the Fifth street front of the Franklin House property.

The circulation of the JOURNAL has reached 2700 copies. Advertisers will please make a note of this.

Refusal on the part of a husband to push the baby wagon on Sunday is to be made ground for a divorce.

Get your news at the JOURNAL News depot opposite the New Postoffice. All the daily and weekly newspapers on hand. tf.

Henry Davis, sr., of Upper West township, left the heftiest apple at our office, on Friday of last week, that we have seen this year.

All Day City Item, Sunday edition, contains a volume of the latest news matter, for five cents; for sale every Sunday morning at the JOURNAL News Depot. tf.

Harpers' Bazar, Harpers' Weekly, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Waverley, and all other Literary papers and Magazines for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot, opposite the New Postoffice. tf.

Our country friends, when they come to town to lay in their fall and winter stock of goods, will save money by purchasing from those whose advertisements are to be found in the JOURNAL.

Thomas Keenan, esq., has a contract to grade two miles of the National Railroad leading from Philadelphia to New York. We are glad to hear of our friend's good fortune. He will do it well.

Thos. Keenan & Sons drove the last spike, on the East Broad Top Railroad, on Wednesday last. The East Broad Top is now completed, and coal will be shipped, in large quantities, by that line.

On the 3d inst. a match game of base ball was played between the "Mountain Boys" of Marklesburg and the "Atlantics" of McConnellstown, resulting in a victory for the former club by a score of 26 to 23.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says we were mistaken when we said that horse racing killed the Blair County Fair, but admits that the Altoona Park Association went up from this cause. We stand corrected. Consider our hat elevated.

A gentleman writes us from Alexandria: "I was very much surprised, on Saturday night last, at not hearing a single oath sworn in my shop, during the entire evening. Thank God for a few more such nights." Alexandria must be improving.

Over in Bedford county there is an estate left by a decedent that is slightly scattered around. The amount to be distributed to the legatees of Christiana Winebrenner is $4,036.-14, in sums ranging from $9.40 to $221.23.—There are eighty heirs of three generations, residing at thirty-four different post offices, in twenty-one counties and seven States.

The following Magazines are for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot: Harpers' Magazine, Scribners', Galaxy, Blackwood's, St. Nicholas, Old and New, Lippincott's, Godey's Ladys' Book, Republic, Sanitarian, School Journal, Phrenological Journal, Atlantic Monthly, Science of Health, Appleton's Journal, Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, &c. tf.

At the JOURNAL News Agency will be found the following daily papers: New York *Times*, *Graphic*, *World*, *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, *All Day City Item*, Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Telegraph*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, and all the weekly Literary papers and Monthly Magazines of note in the country. tf.

DEATH OF AN OLD RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—Yesterday Thomas Cunningham, of Harrisburg, died at the age of seventy one years. Several months ago, while in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company as conductor, Mr. Cunningham was attacked with cancer inside the mouth. He consulted eminent medical men in Philadelphia as to the best means, if any existed, of treating his case. He was informed that the only remedy was to cut out the affected parts and that would involve the removal of the jaw, endangering his life owing to his extreme age. Mr. Cunningham suffered greatly, and his death was welcomed by him. Deceased had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company as conductor a longer time than any other man on the line, his service extending over a period of nearly forty years. Before he ceased work he was conductor on the Lancaster accommodation between Harrisburg and Lancaster, a position which he held for many years. The death of Mr. Cunningham, although not unexpected, will fill many hearts with sorrow, as he had numerous warm friends.—*Altoona Evening Mirror, Oct.* 5.

OBITUARY—ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Nicholas Kelley was born in Baltimore county, Md., on the 11th day of February, 1793. He served as First Lieutenant in Capt. Stockdale's company in the war of 1812, and was engaged in the battles of Baltimore and North Point, and was honorably discharged. He was the first High Sheriff of Carroll county, Md., and after having filled other important public trusts in Maryland removed, with his family, to Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1862. After a lingering illness, which he bore without a murmur, he died at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, on the 3d day of October, 1874, at the good old age of 81 years, 7 months and 22 days. In life he had no enemy, but was loved and respected by all who knew him. "He died in peace." He leaves an aged widow and a highly respected family to mourn their departed head. "But they sorrow not as those without hope." "He has fought his last battle." The clangor of arms shall no more disturb the quiet of his mountain repose. In his own quiet shade let the veteran rest.

L. E.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Grand Republican Rally!

The Yeomanry of Huntingdon Aroused?

Speeches by Gen. Beath, Van Note & Senator Scott.

Agreeably to notice given a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, was held at the Court House, on last Wednesday evening. The weather was very unfavorable, yet hundreds attended and went away satisfied.

The meeting was called to order by John W. Mattern, Esq., on whose motion Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON was called to the Chair.

Gen. Williamson, on assuming the Chair, made a very neat and appropriate address.

The following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents, viz: Levi Clabaugh, of Warriorsmark, John Q. Adams, of Franklin, Simeon Wright, of Union, Jackson Harmon, of Jackson, H. C. Marshall, of Orbisonia, Dr. George Orlady, of Petersburg, and Geo. W. Walheater, of Porter, Maj. T. W. Hamilton, Amos Kauffman and H. C. Madden were selected Secretaries.

Col. Robert B. Beath, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was then introduced in some complimentary remarks by the Chairman. He said that he was not prepared to make any set address to the audience, but had hoped to spend the day meeting the citizens of Huntingdon, present at the Agricultural Fair, but as they were to be addressed by two eminent speakers on public issues, he would confine himself to a subject somewhat personal, yet such as might best be noticed at this time and place, because the editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* had seen proper to make a personal attack on him in the columns of his paper. He then spoke substantially as follows:

Were the editor of the *Globe* alone to be considered in this matter, I would pass by his ebullition of temper in silent contempt, leaving it to the voters of Huntingdon, who are familiar with his career, to decide between us, but as a portion of the Democratic press has tried to give some publicity to the statements of Mr. Guss, crediting them to a Republican paper, I think it proper now to say something in reference to the matter.

Now, what are the potent reasons for this personal opposition? Simply, as you know, because I was Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the investigation of charges made against him for immoral conduct when principal of the Cassville school. He claims that I was used, and the Grand Army also, to help crush him because he was waging war on the Scott wing and that our interference was not based on any proper desire to act as the friends of the Soldiers' Orphans. Now let me say just here, as I am compelled to refer to the Grand Army, that it is not and cannot be a political organization, but is composed of ex-soldiers and sailors, without regard to politics, and none of our members were more determined that this affair should be thoroughly investigated than Democrats whom I could name. That Mr. Guss has made false statements about the way in which this matter came before the Grand Army has been fully shown in the columns of the JOURNAL and cannot be gainsaid.

The subject of these charges was introduced to the annual meeting of the Grand Army as early as January, 1872, some months before Mr. Guss became a candidate for the Congressional nomination, and by a comrade who knew nothing whatever of any political controversy in the county, if any then existed. This was the first I had ever heard of it, though I would have done as this comrade did, had I known of it, and asked that it might be investigated.

In 1873 I was elected Commander of the Grand Army, and as it was known that I was officially visiting Soldiers' Orphans' Schools; letters were sent me complaining of the failure to have the charges against the proprietor of the Cassville school investigated, and I urged that there should be a legislative investigation of the charges. My action was not based on my feeling against Mr. Guss, but I thought the truth ought to be known and there was no other way to reach it.

It is unnecessary to refer here to that investigation, so familiar to all of you; it resulted in depriving Mr. Guss of his school and the profits derived from it, and he now embraces the opportunity of my being a candidate for a high office to make a noise that may for a moment divert attention from the charges made against himself, but I feel that I need no defence.

He says I have traduced Soldiers' Orphans. I here assert that I tried as far as possible to keep back testimony that might injure those children in the future, because I believed the statements of the main witnesses, who were Soldiers' Orphans—a fact that did not save them from his abuse and defamation—were sufficient to condemn him.

God knows that no one has heard me boast of anything I was able to do in the service of my country, but I have been in battle and have seen my friends and comrades struck down on every side. I have nestled close under the same blanket or shared rations with a comrade soon to be laid low in death; I have knelt by the side of the soldier as the life-blood was ebbing out and have heard the dying prayer for God's care over the wife so soon to be a widow and the children soon to be deprived of a father, and then, too, I have felt the shock of the bullet, and in the weary months on the hospital cot have known of the soldier's agony on account of the family to be left without his protection. With such recollections of friendship with the dead, could I have since listened indifferently to the orphan's appeal for help or turned a deaf ear to the story of a suffering comrade? Have others worked in the interest of the soldier, the widow or orphan, whilst I stood coldly by and refused a helping hand? Let my associates, during the past seven years, speak for me; I am sure their verdict will be a generous one. With my heart so thoroughly enlisted in such a work it was impossible that I could defame a soldier's child, and such a charge is as false as it is malicious and cowardly.

Mr. Guss further charges that in the matter of bounty land grants I acted as the agent for corporations interested in defeating that measure. He says I was so employed by them. I here positively assert that the statement is false. I never received a dollar or its equivalent, directly or indirectly, and never was approached in any way, shape or form by any one on the part of any person or corporation interested in that matter. It is true I opposed the bounty land bill when presented in 1871, because, whilst I had the same interest in its passage in 1871 as any other soldier, I believed there were other claims at that time that demanded and should receive the attention of Congress, and that this land bill would delay, even if it did not positively prevent the adoption of other measures that were of the first importance when the claims of humanity and charity were considered.

All these questions affecting such legislation were duly discussed at the annual meeting of the Grand Army in 1872, and I was made one of the committee to lay their resolution before Congress. The *Globe*, with its usual want of correctness, says this was a meeting of some half a dozen soldiers gotten together by Beath. As a matter of fact, 143 delegates were present, representing Posts scattered all over the State.

The delegates believed that there ought to be a general increase of pensions; that additional help should be given the widow left with a family to provide for; that the crippled and disabled soldiers and sailors ought to receive a much larger sum than that allowed by law; that particularly was this the case with those classed as totally disabled, who were unable to work for themselves and required the personal attendance of others. They also believed that the injustice done to thousands of deserving soldiers by the hasty legislation—generally to meet emergencies—that cut them off from the benefits of laws really intended to aid them should be corrected; they believed that the equalization bill, then prominently before Congress, with these pension bills ought then to be passed, and our best friends in Congress feared that the introduction of the land bill would defeat these others.

I cannot take up your time by giving the details of the work done to secure the very best legislation possible for the soldier not incompatible with the interests of the public, but as a result of it we have seen the pensions for the more unfortunate class increased each year since then, until they now have reached a point nearer equity, and our comrades who wanted to settle on public lands have had the benefit of the extension of the Homestead laws, deducting their term of service from the residence required to obtain title by preemption, and this alone has taken thousands of our comrades to the West, which they are enriching by their labor and thus benefitting the whole country. Then, too, we did not forget the Orphan School system in this State, and last winter we secured additional legislation admitting a number of the children of crippled and indigent soldiers, before excluded, whilst there has been such favorable legislation, and the kinks are gradually being taken out of incongruous statutes, there yet remains much to be done, and I believe that the rewards that the soldiers and sailors deserve from the nation will yet be paid, not by giving them script to hawk about and sell for the merest pittance that necessity may compel them to accept, but in good substantial money, that the poor man or woman can use at once and so secure the full benefit from legislation that is intended by the government; and when the time comes for pressing such claims, when these men who now assail me are dumb and useless because they can have no heart for such work, I will be found, where I have been in the past, doing all in my power to advance the interests of the soldier.

But, my fellow citizens, whether or not you fully approve my course and views in all these matters, I am sure that you will not be swerved from the path of duty and principle to gratify the malice of a man writhing under offences that have been brought home to him. When the sun sets on the third day of November the whole Republican State ticket will have been elected by a triumphant majority, and I trust and believe that the wires will carry to headquarters that night the news that Huntingdon county has given its old-time majority for the principles of the great Republican party.

J. Van Note, Esq., editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, was then introduced, and entertained the audience for over an hour in one of the closest and most logical speeches which has been delivered here for many a day. He was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Van Note's speech Hon. John Scott was called out and made one of his practical addresses, which carried conviction to the hearts of his hearers. He discussed the financial and tariff measures at considerable length, and simplified them so that any ordinary mind could comprehend them. His explanation of the Civil Rights Bill was able and clear, and those who had been befogged on this subject went away satisfied that it was only a Democratic dodge.

The Silver Cornet band enlivened the occasion with good music.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned with many heart resolves that the whole Republican ticket should be elected.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payer and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

ENERGETIC.—Mr. George Drake, an employe on the gang mill of the M. L. & L. Company, made up his mind, some time ago, to build for himself and family, a dwelling house, and with him, to *say* meant *to do*. Accordingly, the ground was broken for commencing the cellar, and in a few days the masons were at work putting up the walls.—Carpenters were soon on hand, and in about a month from the time of commencing, Mr. Drake found himself living in a very fine looking house, 24x26 feet in size, with three rooms below, three or four rooms up stairs, and a good cellar basement. This is what we call energy displayed in a proper direction, and judging from such a beginning, we think Mr. Drake bids fair to become a useful, energetic citizen.—*Osceola Reveille.*

FOR RENT.—Three rooms, on the first floor, one suitable for an oyster saloon, on Washington street, in West Huntingdon. Address "B," in care of JOURNAL. tf.

THE FAIR.—The inclemency of the weather, coupled with the dissatisfaction of the farming portion of the community with the management, made the Fair, in a great measure, a failure. There were only two divisions that were reasonably well filled—fruit and vegetables, and in these there was comparatively little competition. Many of the specimens of apples and potatoes were very fine. Some of the divisions that were poorly filled, however, had some very fine articles.—The time for closing it was continued over until Saturday. Several races were run in the afternoon. The stakes were made up by contributions. The farmers and mechanics must now determine to wrest the management of the Society from those who have been farming it for years or the Annual Fair will be blotted out.

A NEW LINE of Domestic Goods just arriving at Glazier & Bro's. The inspection of all who wish good bargains is invited. sep30-3t.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, October 3, 1874:

Mr. J. Bowser, L. Clabaugh, Miss Ann L. Clockman, Edwin J. Eisenberg, Miss Julia Glover, Frederick Garner, William Householder, C. Hawn, J. S. Herucane, P. Heiffner, James Longenecker, Miss M. L. Kinney, Mr. S. Lewis, Col. D. G. Miller, Miss Jennie Morrison, Mr. James Smith.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please state that they are advertised.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents a hundred. tf.

NEAT BUGGIES.—While on the Fair ground, on Saturday afternoon, our attention was directed to a couple of buggies manufactured by Joseph Piper, esq., of Alexandria, who, judging from the vehicles exhibited, is perfect master of his business. One of the specimens was very fine. It was manufactured out of the best of hickory timber and merely varnished. Its appearance won the admiration of all. Mr. Piper deserves the patronage of all our citizens. His articles speak for themselves.

If you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending October 10, 1874.....	3,780
Same time last year	11,744
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	7,964
Total amount shipped to date.....	243,828
Same date last year.....	365,679
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	121,850

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

DO YOU WANT A TOWN LOT?—S. P. Wensel, at his store, No. 1307 Mifflin street, for every 50 cents worth of goods sold gives a ticket, the holder of which has a chance of drawing a Town Lot, in West Huntingdon, Flour, Groceries, Meat, or some one of the 85 prizes on the list for distribution. The drawing to take place as soon as all the tickets are given out. Satisfaction guaranteed. june10-3m

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The Store Room in No. 1400, Washington street, "Pilgrim Building;" is for rent. Apply at once.

GLAZIER & BRO. have just received a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, to which they would invite attention. sep30-3t.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M., offers the room now occupied as a post office, for rent from October 1, 1874. tf.

BLACK GOODS, in great variety, at Glazier & Bro's. sep30-3t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. October 13, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$3 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 25
Red Wheat	1 25
White Wheat	1 30
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear new	60
Corn shelled	90
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 10
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	18
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	27 00
Lard ₱ lb new	15
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	50
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	75@85
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	40
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Beef Cattle—There was no vitality in this department of the live stock market to-day, and with a very liberal supply of all descriptions, prices receded fully ¼ to ½c per pound. What little demand there was was confined almost exclusively to the better grades, other grades being neglected and entirely nominal in value. We quote the former at 5¼@5c, the latter figure for a small lot of extra, and the latter at 3½@3¾c per pound. Receipts 4000 head.

Marriages.

ESTEP—THOMSON.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Messinger, Mr. Henry C. Estep, of Carbon township, to Miss Ellen Thomson, of Coalmont.

STEWART—DYSART.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Tipton, Blair county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. William Swindon, Frank W. Stewart, of this place, to Miss Kate B. Dysart.

We welcome our young friends to the matrimonial circle, and pray that innumerable blessings may be vouchsafed to them and theirs, in years to come.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office*, BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof*, AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such causes before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

New Advertisements.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and DIPLOMA of HONOR, at VIENNA, 1873, and Paris, 1867, now offer the finest assortment of their BEST CABINET ORGANS in the WORLD, including new styles with recent improvements, *not only exclusively for cash*, as formerly, but also on NEW PLANS OF EASY PAYMENTS, the most favorable ever offered. ORGANS RENTED WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASE, to almost any part of the country. First payment $9.90 or upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Boston, New York or Chicago.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. A magnificent volume of 488 octavo pages—beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound. Contains matter just adapted to the wants of every family. Over 250 engravings. One agent sold 100 copies in one week, another 36 in three days and another 25 in four days. Circulars, with Complete Index, free. Liberal discounts and exclusive territory. Address at once H. N. McKinney & Co., Publishers, 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

FINE SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES. BUY ONLY FROM THE MANUFACTURER. Sample Packages, with Price List, mailed for fifty cents. Elegant Cabinets without charge. THE SEWING MACHINE SUPPLY CO., 237 Broadway, New York.

PATENT IMPROVED BUTTER. One of the most valuable discoveries of the day. Pure butter made from the fresh caul fat of Horned Cattle, which does not become rancid, and is in every respect equal to, and for culinary purposes superior to ordinary Butter. Process very simple, cost of apparatus trifling and *Profits Large.* The undersigned are Sole owners of the Patent-right for Pennsylvania, and are now ready to sell County Licenses on application. A Factory being in successful operation in Bethlehem, the process can be thoroughly inspected. Address F. W. LEINBACH & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. April22-4t.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY. Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of

PENNSYLVANIA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER, [Oct.7-4t

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a week stomach, &c., &c. Address

DR. FELIX & SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturers.

New Advertisements.

I. D. MASSEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C,

903 WASHINGTON STREET.
Sept.23,1874.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c., address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M. PRINCIPAL.
Sept.25,1874.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, grainlng, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual 50. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Employment Seeker's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept-23-3mo.

SUE HARNISH. ANNIE JACOBS.

MISSES HARNISH & JACOBS,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSERS.

Opposite the Jackson House, No. 325, Railroad St., Huntingdon, Pa. Great attention paid to all kinds of Hair Work, such as Switches, Pompedour Platts, Frizettes, Curls, Puffs, and ladies' Braids and Gents Watch Guards. All real hair—no imitation. All kinds of hair goods kept on hand. Strangers, by calling before purchasing elsewhere, will save 50 per cent. All orders promptly filled. July15,1874-3mos.

SOMETHING NEW ON HAND

GO TO

DR. J. C. FLEMING & CO.'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner of 5th and Washington streets

JUST OPENED!

Where you will find a large assortment of the

PUREST DRUGS

in the market.

FANCY ARTICLES

in endless variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Sept.9-3mos.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM,

One door below the Old Broad Top Corner, South side of Allegheny street, Huntingdon, Pa,.

is selling goods, by sample, for A. B. DARLING & CO., Manufacturers and Commission Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

No. 409, Commerce street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Jobbing Houses have been buying their goods from these parties, and all wishing this class of goods will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. Cunningham. Sept.9-6mos

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.

CENTENNIAL SAUCE,

CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,

CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,

JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily, Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.

july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

FOR SALE.

One New Engine, almost completed. Cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address,

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
Aug.5,1874-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

PHILIP KABIS, SHIRLEYSBURG, PA.

Manufacturer of

FIRE PROOF STONEWARE,

IRON STONE FRUIT JARS, WATER PIPES, for drains, &c, STOEE PUMPS. I offer to the public a Stoneware Pump, which cannot and will not wear out. Having put up a large number all of which have given entire satisfaction, costing less than the wooden pump. If not satisfactory, no charge.

I als offer a Stoneware Fruit Can (tin covers) which has no equal, coal oil will not seep through, made especially for canning fruit, easily closed. Improves by use, have been in use for years, more than fifty thousand are now in use and have given entire satisfaction.

PRIVATE FAMILES can order direct from the Pottery, Jars or anyother ware.
June3-6mos.

NEW STORE! NEW GROCERY!

NEW PLACE! AND A NEW MAN

The subscriber has returned from the East with a well-selected stock of

Groceries,
Confections,
Syrups,
Cured Meats,
Queensware, Wood and Willowware,
Tobaccos, Segars, Brooms, Brushes,
Soaps, Salt, and everything
kept in a store of this kind.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at market prices.

GRAF. MILLER,
No. 213, Fifth st., in old Journal Building.
Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1874.-3m

WANTED.

50,000 feet good dry Oak, Hickory, Ash, Beech and Maple Lumber, at the Agricultural Implement Factory, Huntingdon, Pa., where farmers can be supplied with Thrashing Machines, Fann Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Wheel Barrows, Bag Trucks, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Spring Wagons, Carts, &c., &c.

Aug.5-3m.] J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. A. JOY & CO.,

414 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,

next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.

Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.

We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Aug.5,1874-1yr.

AMERICAN LINE.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA FOR QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

ACCOMODATIONS UNSURPASSED

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHALMERS BLAIR, 418, Penn St., Agent Huntingdon, Pa.
Aug.26,'73-1yr.

New Advertisements.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Has everything to recommend it to the public.

It runs easy and makes less noise than any other Machine. Another advantage it posseses is that it is adjustable in all its parts, contains less pieces (not complicated) than any other Shuttle Machine in the market. No difficulty in setting the needle no Cams or Cogs, no altering of the tension for

SEWING HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH

or the

FINEST SWISS GOODS.

Dealers in

Attachments, suited for all kinds of Machines, Oils, Needles for the different Machines in use. Clark's O. N. T. Machine Thread at prices less than elsewhere.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FIT

Call and get the Domestic Peerless Shirt.

MILLER & WILSON,
Aug.5-6mos. No. 507 Penn street.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY

Will resume work on September 24, 1874. Students are prepared for College, Business or Teaching. Winter term opens on Monday, January 5th, 1875.

For particulars write to

R. S. KUHN,
July29,1874-1yr.] Shade Gap, Pa

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Aug.5-3m.] J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHO

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at **$2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE,** or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	$ 4 50	4 50	5 56	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN, DENTIST, No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill St.*, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER, *Attorneys-at-Law,* HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C., HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,
At $50 pe Lot—Three Year Payments!
These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.
Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of
E. G. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY WITH GEYER & CARPENTER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
No. 7 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
J. R. GEYER,
H. C. CARPENTER. [may13,1874-1yr.

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Miscellaneous.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.
The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
—AND—
UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
BY THE
CONVENTION OF DIRECTORS,
HELD AT CLEARFIELD, JUNE 3, 1873,
For the use of the Public Schools of Clearfield co.
Also by the
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
for all the Public Schools in the State of Vermont.
BY THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF
New York City,
Philadelphia,
Lancaster,
Reading,
Huntingdon,
Alexandria,
and many other prominent towns and cities.

MITCHELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES
The Standard Series of America.
ALWAYS UP WITH THE TIMES.
RETAIL PRICES:

Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography	50
Mitchell's New Primary Geography, 4to	80
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, 4to	1 80
Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas	2 50
Mitchell's New Physical Geography	1 88
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Small Series, on rollers. Net*	10 00
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Large Series, on rollers. Net*	20 00

THE NEW AMERICAN
READERS AND SPELLERS.
The Latest and Handsomest Series,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SERIES.

New American First Reader,	SARGENT ...20
New American Second Reader,	...20
New American Third Reader,	AND ...50
New American Fourth Reader,	...60
New American Fifth Reader,	MAY ...90
New American Primary Speller	20
New American Pronouncing Speller	30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New American Etymology	90
Oxford Junior Speaker	75
Oxford Senior Speaker	1 50

Copies can be obtained upon the most liberal terms for introduction, by application to the publishers, or
D. W. PROCTOR, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Correspondence with Teachers and Directors cordially invited. May27-3m.

THE
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.
EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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May27-tf. General Agents.

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COMES TO THE RESCUE!
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FOSTER & CARMON,
On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,
Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the
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HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,
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Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.
Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.
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April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'
CELEBRATED
GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN
IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE
—THEY SAY—
BEATTY & PLOTTS'
PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*
Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.
MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.
JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.
THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.
PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.
MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, square trial, and am happy to testify that it surpassed all that has been said or advertised about it. I have had Professors of music, and celebrated organists come and try it, and one and all say that it is one of the sweetest and best toned instruments in the market. It has taken the shine out of all others around here. I am perfectly satisfied with it. You may publish this if you See fit, as my organ can be tried by any one wishing to do so, in proof of what I say.
A. S. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tamaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.

BEATTY & PLOTTS Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are instruments that are winning for themselves a good reputation far and wide. The career of the firm is full of interest and shows what cigee application to one branch of business will do. Their energy, zeal and unyielding determination have enabled them to win.—*Washington (N. J.) Star, March 27, 1874.*

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct. 4, 1873.*

Leury's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.
I have had BEATTY & PLOTTS' Organ since August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfation, and has proved all that it was recommended by the proprietors.
JOB HENRY.

The BEATTY & PLOTTS' celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are pronounced unsurpassed by any now before the musical world, by all who have had the pleasure to examine them. Testimony from all parts of the country speaks in favor of them, going to show their superiority over all others.—*Athland, Pa., Bulletin, Dec. 5, 1873.*

Leury's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.
Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purpoces all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.
DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teache

Slatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.
BEATTY & PLOTTS' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and gives better satisfaction, as I find by experience in my profession.
PROF. FRANK MAYER.

Tamaqua, Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.
Those desiring a beautiful ornament for their homes, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed musical excellence will find it in the Beatty & Plotts Golden Tongue Parlor Organ. It gives entire satisfaction, and, in fact, is the leading instrument of the day.
JULIA C. WHITENIGHT, Organist.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS, of Washington, New Jersey, are happy. They live in an atmosphere of music. Music soft and sweet, music strong and warlike, the shrill notes of the warrior, or the lute-like tones of love are thrilling and ever sounding in their establishment, and their famous Golden Tongue Organs are a household necessity all over.—*Tamaqua (Pa.) Courier, March 28, 1874.*

PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.
TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 60 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.
Very respectfully.
JOHN MILLS.
Address BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, New Jersey.
April29,1874-2yrs.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
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Travellers' Güide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

JUNE 15, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.25 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.55, 11.30 a. m. 1.50 6.10 and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.30, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.55 a. m. and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	4.55, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	7.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.
SOUTHWARD.	
FAST LINE	2.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM.	6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.
For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.
A. J. CASSATT,
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager.
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD.		
MAIL	ERIE MAIL	PASSENGER	MAIL	STATIONS.	ACCOM.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	MAIL	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
5 02	4 58	11 35	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 04	4 52	11 30	
5 09	5 03	11 42	10 55	Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 53	
5 17	5 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 39	11 47	
5 26	5 15	11 57	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40	
5 40	5 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 24	
6 00	5 39	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16	
6 10	5 48	12 41	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09	
6 17	5 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 01	
6 31	6 05	1 05	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54	
6 39	6 12	1 13	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49	
6 51	6 20	1 25	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 43	
6 57	6 25	1 32	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37	
7 02	6 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 33	
7 40	6 56	2 20	2 09	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 2	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9.50 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7.37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9.20 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5.20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6.54 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.42, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1.44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7.05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10.55 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jany.-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

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THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.
PATENT ARION.
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WOODEN
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COMPOUND
REST
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THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
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SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

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ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.
It will Stand in Tune Longer,
and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.
The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame
SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS
The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives
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The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.
The Extraordinary Evenness
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LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,
all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the
ARION PIANO-FORTE
Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.
ALSO
ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,
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Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*
Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.
CAN'T BE BEATEN!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of
LEATHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA
has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,
and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of
HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES
on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
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BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
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Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
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Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
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525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of *Carpets*, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
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WALL PAPER.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orienal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN
Feb.14,1872.

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Manufacture
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,
which are unequaled by any other.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,
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Prices and specifications furnished on application
August20,1873-1y.

STOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
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UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.
July16,1873-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!
BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 301 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.
Come and see us, without delay.
BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 18, 1871.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY
CALL AND SEE
D. P. GWIN
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
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One door East of the Washington Hotel.
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES.
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These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. Quick sales and small profits.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit